CHANGE of COMMAND CERTIFICATE

RELINQUISHING COMMAND

I MAJOR P.E. LEWIS

hereby certify that I have,
on this 18 JULY day of 1988
handed over command of

TAKING COMMAND

I LT A.P. SHERMAN

hereby certify that I have,
on this 18 JULY day of 1988
taken over command of

162 RC(ARMY)CC

P.E. Lewis, Maj

Tony Sherman Lt

Witnessed this Change of Command.

H. Jeremy Packard

H.J. PACKARD, HEADMASTER

DND 402 (9-83)

ATTESTATION de CHANGEMENT de COMMANDEMENT

ANCIEN COMMANDANT

Je soussigné, atteste par la présente
qu'en ce jour de
j'ai remis le commandement de

_____

_____

NOUVEAU COMMANDANT

Je soussigné, atteste par la présente
qu'en ce jour de
j'ai pris le commandement de

_____

_____

Témoin

_____

DND 402 (9-83)

Lieutenant Stayner was very cleverly arrayed in Union Jacks. It is said, through a rumor, that he shone out brighter than his fellow officers, and that the young ladies were infatuated with him. In Stayner's rank we have Ogden, who played no small part in the day's sport.

Much would we like to give every boy special mention, but this kind of description would, no doubt, be very tiresome to our readers, so we will now enter into the real heart of our subject. But just briefly we would like to call your attention to a few remarks on the band, which really was the most important feature of the day; to this Snively the "lengthy" will agree without doubt, for he was their leader We had no need of musical instruments for the simple reason that we could not secure them, but relied on our "drums" to do their duty—they were, by the bye, tin biscuit boxes.

Following the band was the ambulance corps with a stretcher bearing an effigy of "Oom Paul." Then came "A" Company and Captain Haverson. After this came the New School aggregation; the youngsters struggled through the deep snow dressed in no mean costumes.

What a sight we must have been parading through the town dressed as we were; representing Highlanders, Inniskillen Dragoons, Connaught Rangers, Irish Fusiliers, and myriads of other regiments which no one could have recognized. As we neared the gathering multitudes cheer after cheer rent the air, and we were at once proclaimed true subjects of the Queen.

Lining up behind the Nineteenth Battalion the procession was once more resumed; down St. Paul street, thence to the market square. On arriving at our destination the two guns were at once set to work, and the salutes were commenced. Here, between fires, we rendered selections on "behalf" of Kruger and Cronje which brought down the crowd. After this part of the programme, three cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the afternoon's fun was brought to a close.

The College "squad" "broke away" and *trekked* to the School. Nor were we sorry to get back again, for after the two or three hours march through the snow, generally up to our knees, we found ourselves very weary. That night everyone slept soundly.

Now we are waiting for the capture of Pretoria, which we may expect to take place in the near future. We confidently do expect it, for the costumes have been put away for safe keeping, with hopes of wearing them on that day.

[F. W. A. & H. D. G. (VI).

Ridley "Relief" Column.

Down the street came the Army Corps,
Casey, a Gordon, marching before;
Beside him paced, with martial tread,
A gallant Seaforth, plaid of red.

Behind the Connaught Ranger trod,
Dreaming of war for Erin's sod;
And Fusilier, Old Ireland's pride,
In wondrous costume, streaked and pied.

The nurses plunged through piling snow,
With chants of Kruger, gone below;
And band—not stringed, made martial din,
The day the Boers let Buller in.

The army halted, wheeled and dressed,
And through the snow-drifts bravely pressed;
Then back again their steps they traced,
And rearward then—like Buller—faced.

Commander "Jock"—like Buller—cried,
"Haste, haste, the guns—we wait outside!"
But cannon must be pulled you know,
Across the drift—Potgieter's?—snow!

At last relieving forces came,
And pulled the guns—and smoke and flame
And thunderous roar that shook the ground;
The army cheered—full twenty round.

Then College-ward the squadrons pressed,
Not all unwilling, now, to rest;
And England's honor was retrieved,
The day we Ladysmith relieved.

C. M. K.

RIDLEY COLLEGE OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION

11/1/46 – to H.Q., M.D. 2.
122 Front St., West,
Toronto
Major G. W. Beal
D.C.O., M.D. 2.

Department of National Defence (Army)
Headquarters, M.D. No. 2
159 Bay Street
Toronto

(a) "No. of ex-cadets who enlisted" – 915
(b) "No. of cadets who enlisted directly from your Corps" – 175 (approx.)

Cadets No. 14 T.16-1-38 (G/D66)

Record of Ridley College Cadet Corps in Last War, 1939-45.

(a) Number of Cadets on Active Service	905
(b) Number of Cadets who held commissioned rank	635
(c) Number of Cadets who held non-commissioned rank	270
(d) Number of cadets killed	~~77~~ 79
(e) Number of cadets wounded	record highly incomplete
(f) Number of cadets decorated	~~83~~ 98 individuals obtained a total of ~~103~~ ~~113~~ 116 decorations.

8.5% killed.
10% decorated

Terence Cronyn
Secretary-Treasurer

February 18, 1946

CHURCH PARADE 2004

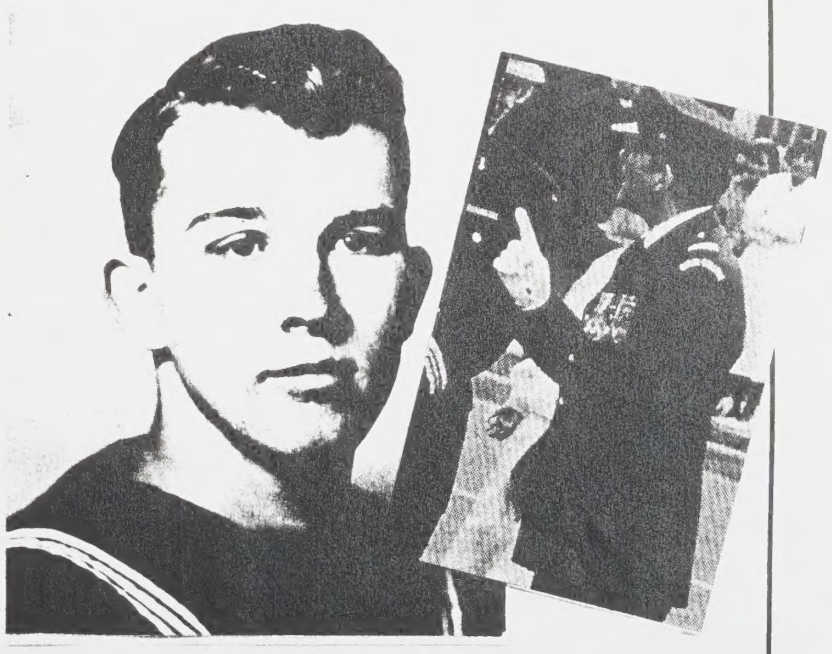
On Sunday, Church Parade, you will march by 66 Yates St. and do an "eyes left" in succession by platoon. On the sidewalk you will see two World War Two veterans, Mrs. Dorothy Burgoyne-Doolittle and Mr. Carl Dorland. They will take the salute.

This "eyes left" is a very old Ridley tradition. In the 1920s, Colonel R. W. Leonard, the builder/benefactor of the Lower School took the salute. In the 1930s, '40s and '50s, Mr. A. W. Taylor (the last local boy from the Class of 1890) took it. Since then the salute has been given to the old Ridley property at 68/70 Yates St.

As you do your "eyes left", you will glance at a red brick building behind a grey fence beside 68 Yates St. This is a portion of the old Springbank Hotel which was part of the original Ridley College from 1889 to 1903.

Dorothy Burgoyne-Doolittle is one of Ridley's most important benefactors and a World War Two veteran. She was a member of the Canadian Red Cross and as such served as a nursing sister caring for the wounded in a number of Red Cross hospitals in England and, more importantly, in the campaign to liberate Italy in 1943 and 1944. Dorothy served on the Ridley Board of Governors for nearly 20 years and became a special friend to Ridley's girls when the school went co-ed in 1973. Her strong connection with Ridley spans nearly 70 years!

Mr. Carl F. Dorland joined the Ridley faculty in 1962 and retired in 1987. Carl joined the navy in 1943 as a 17-year-old. He trained on HMCS Stadacona and was assigned to HMCS Quesnel (Corvette K133) and saw active duty and action until 1945 on the critical mid-Atlantic convoy runs which kept the supplies to Europe flowing. Carl taught Geography and Physical Education at Ridley, housemaster in Merritt House and was the rowing liason for many years.



We honour these veterans on Church Parade Sunday as a token of our thanks for their efforts so long ago. Your 'eyes left' is a symbol of our gratitude to all who fought for our freedom and for their loyalty to Ridley College.

Mrs. Burgoyne and Mr. Dorland also represent the more than 1,100 Ridley enlistments of 1939-1945 and the 83 Ridley boys who did not return.

THE CADET CORPS OF RIDLEY COLLEGE

PAST AND PRESENT.

In the last issue of ACTA there appeared the usual brief Fall Term report on the Cadet Corps. From it, one saw that the officers for 1949-50 have been appointed, that the usual drill had been held and that the Corps was well into another successful year.

What is the position of the Cadet Corps to-day? What is the story behind it?

The story behind it is based largely on the efforts of two men, Colonel George Thairs and Captain C.W. Iggulden. From 1901 to 1924, Colonel Thairs was its guiding spirit. From 1925 to 1946, and in 1948-49, "Cap" had charge of it. In 1946-47 Flt./Lieut. A.B. Laithwaite occupied this position, and in the following year Lieutenant Morgan did likewise. To-day, Cap's son, Lieutenant A.C. Iggulden is following in his father's footsteps.

In 1891 Ridley was entering its third year of existence. Its Bursar was Captain Thairs, a gallant officer of the 19th Battalion. Captain Thairs divided the school into four squads and drilled them in what was then "the new drill", based on that of the Queen's Own Rifles and the Grenadiers of Toronto. Until Easter of 1907, there were no uniforms and the organization of the Corps was spasmodic. At this time there appeared rifle-green uniforms, forage-caps and rifles, and the Corps was affiliated with the King's Royal Rifles of England. It was made up of forty boys, and the officers were Fowler ma., Captain, with Lee ma., Maxwell ma. and Cassels as Lieutenants. In the following year, the Corps experienced its first Inspection, by a Captain Galloway. The programme for that afternoon consisted of the General Salute, inspection of ranks, rifle exercises, company drill, firing exercises, section drill, and a sham battle, which illustrated the technique of deployment and reinforcing.

In 1909, the activities of the Corps were extended to include a sham attack on Port Dalhousie. The detachment marched off in the morning, with haversacks full of food, and engaged in various manoeuvers, without a doubt always of a strictly military nature, while en route. Just as Port Dalhousie was successfully "captured", the rains came, and the Corps was forced to return to school by street-car. Other activities of this year were a visit to the McNab Ranges, where a meet was held to decide the winner of the Ross Rifle Trophy, and a Church Parade to the Armouries with the 19th. Regiment. The next year was marked by the holding of the first Cadet Corps Dance, the fore-runner of many equally enjoyable such events. In 1912, the whole Corps remained after Prize Day and spent two days in the military camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Ridley's was the first cadet corps in the history of Canada to engage in such a project and the time was passed in drill, shooting and various other exercises.

By the following year, there were sixty-seven in the Corps, the Band had four drums and a base-drum, and a Signals' section had been organized. That August, a detachment of fifteen cadets, under Cadet-Captain F.H. Marani and in the charge of Colonel Thairs, took part in an Empire Cadet Rally at the Toronto Exhibition. This group ranked fifth in the drill competition, a position that made them stand first among /

the Canadian Corps overseas. Also in this year the Corps was rated best in Ontario as a result of its work at the Inspection. Red Tenny belts were worn by officers for the first time.

At noon of July 1, a roll call of Corps was presented to the Corps by Mr. Phillip Dartis of Toronto. In the following year a display of physical drill was given at the Inspection for the first time. Two years later, there were 101 in the Corps, a short time in the Lower School, with semi-serious, blank rows and all the trimmings, was still a feature of the Inspection, and the uniform continued to be the heavy serge with Sam Browne, with puttees and canvas-cots. In this Annual report appeared the request for a tent at the Exhibition in Toronto. Also was the Physical Training Competition (in this there were no other competitors) and here a circular is drawn to the Corps -wind.

The first Church Parade to St. Thomas' Church was held in the spring of 1900, and in the following year the Lower School took part in the Inspection for the first time.

On July 30, 1914, Colonel Cosby made his last, lasting as a memorial to his career in Army, a Corps year was established on a new and sound foundation. Corps Roll: 160 strong.

At the Inspection of 1915, there were 11 recruits in the Corps, which was, for the first time, drawn up on the field when the inspecting officers appeared. That year the Corps had its first exhibition at the Inspection drill by 1918 Inspection and three new sections had been added.

1917-18 found the Corps organized on a company basis strictly military means -- four platoons, each under a lieutenant and eight section, each in the charge of a sergeant. The Annual number twenty-nine. Two years later the Corps won "The Strathcona Trust Challenge Trophy" for the best exhibition of physical drill in M.S.D. White lines were introduced on the occasion of the Queen Corps in 1920.

The Corps' affiliation was effected in September of 1921 to the [illegible] and it became associated with the City of Hamilton Regiment (Militia). In the following spring the old uniforms were discarded for ones of air force blue, with tunic, breeches and boots such as are in use to-day, and the Corps was organized into four flights and a headquarters' flight, while it made several the appearance of the Air Force. The years later the officers commenced to wear Air Force peaked-caps.

In September of 1927 the new army regulations were introduced, and the command, "Form Fours" disappeared from the drill [illegible], as it did at this time throughout the Canadian Army. During the war riding were replaced by double ranks or several formation, and the Corps took part in various patriotic parades in St. Catharines, Ont., and, in Hamilton. In 1928 the Corps won the Strathcona Cup for the second time, an auspicious event this being also the first anniversary of "Carr", who had held so strongly to the reorganization established by Colonel J. Thairs.

Out of to-day! It is only necessary to say that a Court Corps/

tradition is firmly entrenched at Miller -- the foregoing outline points this clearly. Participation that Lieutenant Carlson has 600 in the number two Jeeps and over 150 in November Ten Company. The armouries in the preceding years are 154 cool rifles for drill purposes, 6 long barrel rifles for target-practice and one tren-gun. The band numbers 41 pieces as follows: 1 clarinet, 1 flute, 1 bass-horn, 15 side-drums, 2 tenor-drums, 1 bass-drum and 19 bugles. The bandsmen have for their use over $1,000.00 worth of music communications equipment, including two wireless sets and four forty-eight sets, a two-line switchboard and six telephone sets.

The present affiliation of the Corps is with the 48th. Highlanders, R.H.A., of Toronto, Ontario.

Practically every cadet who is issued Corps Course and passes a qualification test under the direction of Major R.H. Gardiner. Those who are successful participants in the Recreational Shooting Series organized by the Department of National Defence. They also take part in the Decoration Efficiency Competition for Cadet Corps, in which either a twelve team of two cadets each are entered. Three hits and 15-19 of the personnel have failed to shoot.

From the foregoing it may be seen that every boy who becomes a Cadet gains, at least, a rudimentary knowledge of military drill, and many a new hobby. Over this training the Cadet Corps or Militia has since the days of countless occasions during the two great wars.

In the field of [illegible] Miller [illegible] Corps [illegible] Canada [illegible] Corps [illegible] Canada [illegible] Corps [illegible] Canada

Ridley College

CADET CORPS CHURCH PARADE

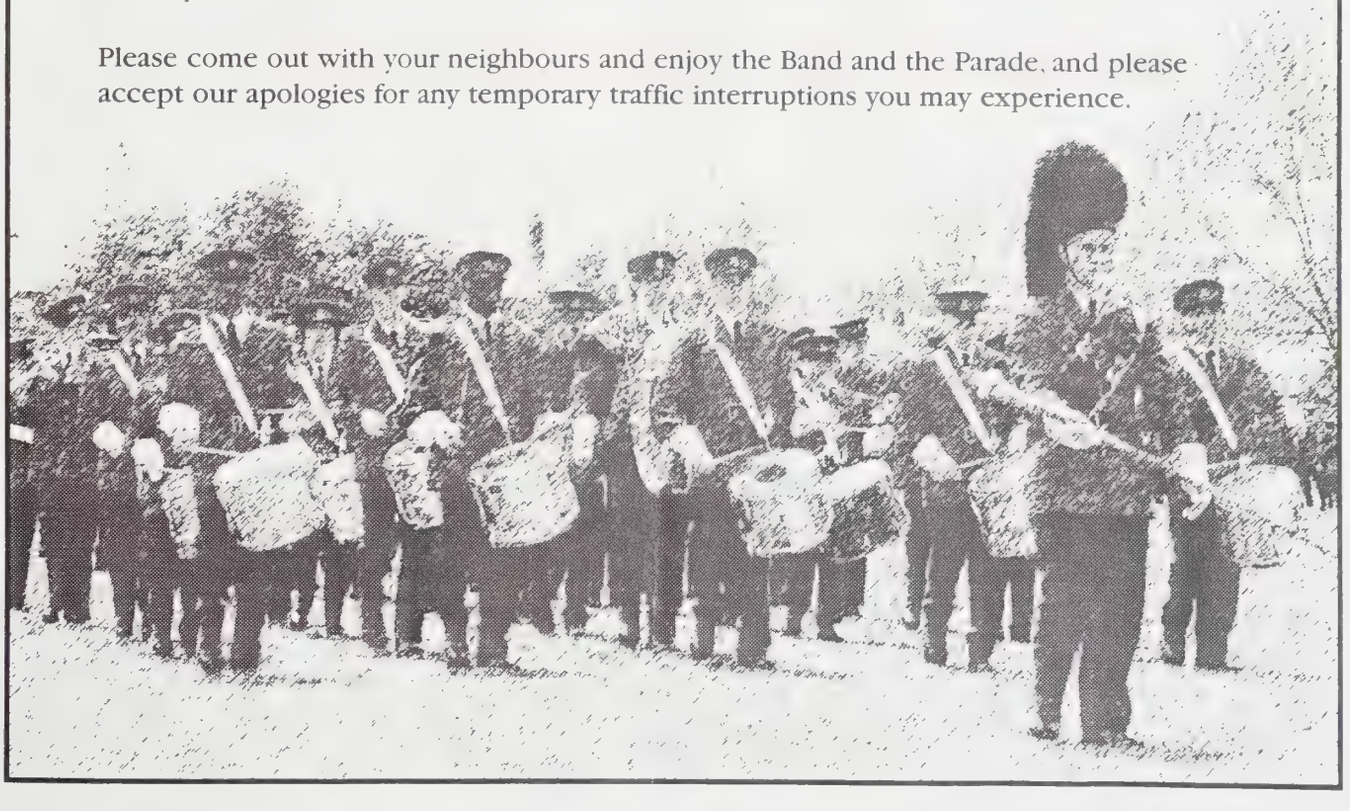
Sunday, 4th of May '03

No. 162 Royal Canadian (Army) Cadet Corps of Ridley College will be conducting its annual Church Parade through the streets of St. Catharines on the morning of Sunday the 4th of May beween 10:00 to 11:00 a.m.

The Cadet Corps and Marching Band, with a police escort, will proceed south on Henrietta Street, east on St. Paul Street over the Burgoyne Bridge, north on James Street, west on Church Street, north on Ontario Street, west on College Street, south on Yates Street (past the original home of Ridley), west on St. Paul Street, and north on Henrietta Street back to the school.

The Ridley Cadet Corps, founded in 1907 is the largest Corps in Canada. Sunday's Church Parade and the Annual Inspection on the following Saturday is a long standing School and St. Catharines community tradition that involves over six hundred students in rigorous military marches and formations.

Please come out with your neighbours and enjoy the Band and the Parade, and please accept our apologies for any temporary traffic interruptions you may experience.



1st Camp	1906/1907	S.K. Fowler	R.C. [illegible] E. [illegible]well
2nd	1907/1908	R. Scandrett	"Chippy" Gordon
3rd	1908/1909	J.A. Bonebrake	R.J. Leach J.C. Scott
4th	1909/1910	F.W. [illegible]	E.P. Pfabl W.D.P. Jarvis
5th	1910/1911	W.D.P. Jarvis	J.K. Cumyn J.O. Leach
6th	1911/12	J.H. Warani	H. Cassells H.L. Bishop
7th	1912/13	H. Cassells	G.R. Warani J.L. Galway
8th	1913/14	G.R. Warani	F.H. Sund T.R. Merritt

Lt. Jack M. Alderson
X Major F. B. Bowman, V.D.
X Major D. F. Coons
X Capt. R. M. Godard
Lt. John D. Houlding
F/Lt. W. Laird Jennings, D.F.C.
X G/Capt. N. S. MacGregor, D.F.C., E.D.
(Representative of Board of Governors.)
X Major R. L. Olmsted, M.C.
X Cmdr. F. S. Ross
X Brig. P. A. S. Todd, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
X Lt.Col. H. C. Witthun

(X) Candidates marked thus are members of the 1950 Board.

Twelve Directors are to be elected; one of these is to be a non-resident member. Please note that Lt.Col. Lazier, W/Cmdr. D.L.G. Jones, Lt.Col. B. M. Alway and S/Ldr. J. W. Kerr continue in office for 1951 by virtue of their unexpired term of office on the Executive. The retiring President, Major A. W. Parish, is, ex-officio, a Member of the 1951 Board.

Your attention is drawn to Chapter VII, Paragraph (3) of the Constitution and By-Laws which states:

> "Nominations for election to the Board of Directors, except as otherwise herein provided shall be in writing, signed by two members and by the nominee, signifying his consent to election. Such nominations shall be delivered or mailed by registered mail, to be received by the Secretary at least seven clear days before the Annual General Meeting and the Secretary shall at once post the names of such nominees."

Veronica Cronyn
Ridley College
St. Catharines

4 pages,
1,250 words,
at your disposal

THE STORY BEHIND RIDLEY COLLEGE

FACT AND ROMANCE

In the last issue of [illegible] there appeared the usual brief Fall Term report on the Cadet Corps. From it, one saw that the officers for 1949-50 have been appointed, that the usual drill had been held, and that the Corps was well into another successful year.

What is the story behind?

That is the position of the Cadet Corps to-day [illegible]

The story behind it is traced largely on [illegible] the efforts of two men, Colonel George Theirs and Captain C.O. Ingulden. From 1901 to 1914, Colonel Theirs was its guiding spirit. From 1928 to 1946, and in 1948-49, "Cap" had charge of it. In 1946-47 Flt./Lieut. J.H. Leitheiser occupied this position, and in the following year Lieutenant Gordon did likewise. To-day, Cap's son, Lieutenant J.C. Ingulden is following in his father's footsteps.

In 1901 Ridley was entering its third year of existence. Its Bursar was Captain Theirs, a gallant officer of the 19th. Battalion. Captain Theirs divided the school into four squads and drilled them in what was then "the new drill", based on that of the Queen's own Rifles and the Grenadiers of Toronto. Until Easter of 1907, there were no uniforms and the organization of the Corps was sporadic. [illegible] At this time there appeared rifle-green uniforms, bayonet-scabbards and rifles, and the Corps was affiliated with the King's Royal Rifles of England. It was made up of forty boys, and the officers were Cadet Sgt., Captain, with Lieut., Boswell Sgt. and Cassels as Lieutenants. In the following year, the Corps experienced its first Inspection, by a Captain Calloway. The programme for that afternoon consisted of the General Salute, inspection of ranks, rifle exercises, company drill, firing exercises, section drill, and a sham battle, which illustrated the techniques of deployment and reinforcing.

In 1909, the activities of the Corps were extended to include a sham attack on Fort Dalhousie. The detachment marched off in the morning, with haversacks full of food, and engaged in various manoeuvers, without a doubt always of a strictly military nature, while en ~~route~~ route. Just as Fort Dalhousie was successfully "captured", the rains came, and the Corps was forced to return to school by street-car. Other activities of this year were a visit to the Welland Canals, where a meet was held to decide the winner of the Cross Rifle Trophy, and a Church Parade to the armouries with the 19th. ~~British~~ Regiment. The next year was marked by the holding of the first Cadet Corps Dance, the fore-runner of many equally enjoyable such events. In 1912, the whole Corps ~~assembled~~ (illegible) after prize day and spent two days in the military camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Miley's was the first cadet corps in the history of Canada to engage in such a project and the time was passed in drill, shooting and various other exercises.

In the following year, there were sixty-seven in the Corps, the Band had four drums and a bass-drum, and a Signals' section had been organized. That August, a detachment of fifteen cadets, under Cadet-Captain T.W. Morgan and in the charge of Colonel Thairs, took part in an Empire Cadet Rally at the Toronto Exhibition. This group ranked fifth in the drill competition, a position that made them stand first among the Canadian Corps represented. Also in this year the Corps was rated best in Ontario as a result of its work at the inspection. Sam Brown belts were worn by officers for the first time.

In the Easter of 1913, a full set of drums was presented to the Corps by Dr. Emilius Jarvis of Toronto. In the following year a display of physical drill was given at the inspection for the first time. Two years later, there were 101 in the Corps, a shoot-out on the Upper School, with smoke-screen, blank rounds and all the trimmings, was still a feature of the inspection, and the uniform continued to be the heavy serge rifleman's tunic and breeches, with puttees and forage-caps. In this August another detachment camped for a week at the Exhibition in Toronto. They won the (illegible) Physical Training Competition (in which there were no other competitors) and gave a display in front of the Grand-stand.

The first Church Parade to St. Thomas' Church was held in the spring of 1920, and in the following year the Lower School took part in the inspection for the first time.

On July 30, 1924, Colonel Thairs ended his days, leaving as a mon-

ument to his career at Ridley, a Cadet Corps that was established on a sure and sound foundation. Then "Cap" took over.

At the Inspection of 1925, there were 153 enrolled in the Corps, which was, for the first time, drawn up on the field when the inspecting officers appeared. Next year the Gymnasium Squad gave its First exhibition at the Inspection ~~(for the first time)~~, while by 1927 Machine-gun and First Aid sections had been added.

1929-30 found the Corps organized as a company in a strictly military sense-- four platoons, each under a Lieutenant and eight section, each in the charge of a Sergeant. The band numbered twenty-nine. Two years later the Corps won "The Strathcona Trust Challenge Trophy" for the best exhibition of physical drill in C. . T. White gloves were introduced on the occasion of the Church Parade in 1934.

The Corps' affiliation was altered in September of 1938 to the R.C.A.F. and it became associated with the City of Hamilton Bombing Squadron (Militia). In the following spring the old uniforms were discarded for ones of Air Force blue, with tunic, trousers and beret such as are in use to-day, and the Corps was organized into four Flights and a Headquarters' Flight, while all ranks assumed the nomenclature of the Air Force. Two years later the officers commenced to ~~wear~~ wear Air Force peaked-caps.

During the Second Great War the rifles were replaced by wooden dummies on several occasions, and the Corps took part in various patriotic parades in St. Catharines and, once, in Hamilton.

The year ~~1945-46~~ found the Corps withdrawing its affiliation from the Air Force, and the new army procedure was introduced-- "form fours" vanished from the Ridley fields, as it had done throughout the British military world. In ~~the following year~~ 1946 the Corps won the Strathcona Cup for the second time, an auspicious event with which to mark the first retirement of "Cap", who had built so strongly on the foundation established by Colonel Thairs.

What of to-day ? It is hardly necessary to say that a Cadet Corps tradition is firmly entrenched at Ridley-- the foregoing outline points this clearly. Suffice to add that Lieutenant Ingoldsby has 210 in ~~his~~ the Number One Company and over 100 in Number Two Company. In the armouries in the Gymnasium there are 154 Lee-Enfield rifles for drill purposes, 6 Long Branch rifles for target-practice and one Bren-gun. The band numbers 36 divided as follows: 1 officer, 1 drum-major, 13 side-drums, 2 tenor-drums, 1 bass-drum and 18 bugles. The signallers have ~~(4 teams)~~

for their use over $2,000.00 worth of radio communications equipment, including two Nineteen sets and four Fifty-eight sets, a ten-line switchboard and ~~set~~ 51 telephone sets.

The present affiliation of the Corps is with the 44th. Field Regiment, R.C.A., of St. Catharines.

Practically every cadet does an annual Range Course and passes a Classification Test, under the direction of Maj. R.S. Cockburn. Those who are successful participate in the Recreational Shooting Badge series organized by the Department of National Defence. They also shoot in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Cadet Winter Matches, in which eight to twelve teams of ten cadets each are entered. Since 1945 only ~~1 or 2~~ 10-15 % of the personnel has failed to shoot.

From the foregoing it may be seen that every boy who passes through Ridley gains, at least, a rudimentary knowledge of military drill, and many a good deal more. That this training has stood Old Boys of Ridley in good stead was ~~proved~~ shown on countless occasions during the two Great Wars.

In its final analysis the function of any military organization is to prepare its members for war. To-day, there are upwards of fifty ex-members of the Corps on Active Service in Canada, Great Britain and the U.S.A. Some times figures speak more loudly than words, and the occasion of the Ridley Cadet Corps in relation to the two Great Wars is one of these. No greater tribute to ~~a worthwhile organization~~ it could be paid than a mention of the following facts. They have often been repeated, but they make a fitting conclusion to this article. In the First World War, over 600 ex-cadets of Ridley were on active service, and 60 gave their lives. In the second, over 900 served and 79 gave their lives.

Old Boys of Ridley have always been ready, and partially prepared, to serve their country in time of need. That this tradition is being continued is clearly seen in the enthusiasm and good work to date of this year's Cadet Corps.

Terence Cronyn
Ridley College
St. Catharines
Ontario Canada

DATE 6 May, 1961

TIME .....

TO Historical Souvenir

Complete Cadet Corps uniform of early 20th. Century at Ridley is to-day being stored in Gym by Maj. A.C. Iggulden The uniform was presented by the Executors of the late T.O. Lee.

T.C.

From—TERENCE CRONYN,
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO,
RIDLEY COLLEGE,
(TEL. MUtual 2-1745)